The Pyongyang Times

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FRUIT TREES FOUND EVERYWHERE IN KOREA

500 Hectares Orchard Expanded in the Past 5 Years

It was five years ago, on April 7, that the historical Bukchong Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held.

The meeting at Bukchong, South Hamgyong Province, which is noted for fruits in Korea, marked a new milestone in the development of fruit farming. It discussed the question of extensively creating orchards on hills throughout the country.

The apple and pear trees planted that spring in a large area will bear their first fruits this year. And it will be already the third fruit-bearing year for peach, plum and apricot trees.

Applying the "Bukchong method" in conformity with the local conditions, the working people have expanded the area under fruits by 10,000 hectares on an annual average in the past five years, increasing the total area by 60 per cent, taking the country as a whole. And the area of fruit-bearing orchards have been expanded by 80 per cent. Large numbers of fruit farms have taken shape in Ryanggang and Jagang Provinces, mountainous areas which had nothing but wild pear trees before the liberation. The eastern sandy coasts have been turned into vineyards.

Enterprises and offices have laid out over 30,000 hectares of orchards which can also be used as parks, while villages built over 10,000 hectares of garden-orchards in this period.

The fruit output last year was 60 per cent above the pre-Bukchong figure.

Bright is the prospect of fruit farming in North Korea. Orchards will be continuously expanded.

More Chollima Work-teams Emerge

The Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea decided on April 7 to award the title of Chollima (winged horse) factory to three factories, of Chollima workshop to four workshops, of double Chollima workteam to eight Chollima workteams and the title of Chollima workteam to 214 workteams.

The Chollima workteam movement started in March 1959, has developed into a mass movement embracing every field of the national economy. Today the number of factories with the title of Chollima has reached 25, that of Chollima workshops 139, and that of Chollima workteams 13,591 including 252 double Chollima workteams.

Korean Geologists' Association Founded

The Korean Geologists' Association was founded in Pyongyang on April 7.

Its main tasks are to disseminate and develop geological science and technology.

The association will take an active part in the international geological organizations, strengthen friendly ties with foreign geologists and exchange information on geological achievements with them.

Kang Chu Sun, director of the technical guidance department of the General Geological Bureau under the Cabinet, was elected chairman of the association.

Public Figures Call For Frustrating Pak's Additional Troop Dispatch

Desperate Move

In her statement issued on April 2 Kim Ok Sun, Chairman of the Democratic Women's Union, declared:

The repeated dispatch of the puppet troops to South Vietnam is a desperate move of the United States to recover from its miserable defeats in South Vietnam by sacrificing the youth of South Korea.

No frenzy of the Yankee aggressors, however, can save themselves from the hopeless position they are in in South Vietnam today.

She said: The women in South Korea must rise up to shatter the troop dispatch plan and dispel the dark clouds hovering over the heads of their husbands and sons. They must put up a staunch fight demanding the recall of those soldiers who are already in South Vietnam.

Unpardonable Crime

Han Tae Yun, Chairman of the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, condemned the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for their move to send more puppet troops of South Korea to the shambles of South Vietnam.

In his statement issued on April 6, he said: Pak Jung Hi and his clique who decided to dispatch one additional army division and one supplementary regiment to South Vietnam has already completed the formation of the units and their training. This is not only an intolerable insult to the Korean people but also an unpardonable crime violating the lofty aspiration of the South Vietnamese people for the liberation, reunification and independence of their country and an outrageous challenge to peace and security in Indo-China and Asia.

Warning that going to South Vietnam is to partake in crimes and go to die a disgraceful death, Han Tae Yun urged the officers and men of the South Korean army to rise up together with the people against the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi and his clique and turn the guns on them.

Greetings to French Students' Union

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea sent a message of greetings to the 55th Congress of the National Students' Union of France.

Extending friendly greetings to the progressive students of France, the message expressed the belief that the Congress would contribute to the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism and for peace, democracy and the defence of the rights of the students.

Korean Military Delegation Leaves for Cuba

At the invitation of Major Raul Castro Ruz, Minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, a Korean military delegation left Pyongyang on April 10 by air to attend the 5th anniversary celebrations of the victory in the Playa Giron battle, the first debacle for U.S. imperialism on the American continents.

The delegation is led by General Oh Jin Wu, Vice-Minister of National Defence.

Koreans in Japan Demand DPRK Nationality

A meeting was held recently at the Kudan Kaidan Hall in Tokyo in demand of the recognition of Korea nationality, opposing the imposition of "ROK nationality" upon Korean citizens in Japan.

In the name of "the central meeting in demand of change to Korea nationality" formal requests have been submitted to the Japanese Prime Minister, Ministers of Justice and the Presidents of both Houses of Japan.

The meeting also appealed to various political parties and social organizations of Japan to give continued, positive support for the early realization of the Korean citizens' just demand.

The meeting was attended by Chairman Han Dok Su and Vice-Chairman Li Ge Baek of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan as well as some 1,000 representatives of the "association for changing to Korea nationality."

Speaking at the meeting Kang Hyon Chol, member of the central liaison council of the Association, pointed out that 16,000 Korean citizens in Japan had joined the "association for changing to Korea nationality" as of the end of February.

The speaker strongly called upon the Japanese Government to correct its unlawful stand and immediately meet the Korean citizens' just demand in accordance with the principles of international law and international practice.

Representatives of Japanese political parties and social organizations also spoke at the meeting, supporting the just demand of Koreans in Japan. **(KCNA)**

Students of the Kwangsan Middle School in Kaechon County building bird nests

Photo by Choi Han Pyo

National Education— Basic Human Rights

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan issued on April 9 a statement.

The statement strongly demanded that the Japanese Government ensure the Koreans in Japan the right to democratic, national education.

The statement reads in part:

According to Japanese press reports dated April 9, the Japanese Government worked out the "final outline" of an "amendment to the law on school education" in order to establish a "school system for foreigners" and having put it into statutory form, is going to lay it before the Diet in a few days. It is clear that the Japanese authorities allegation that the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan is an "anti-Japanese education" and "at variance with the national interests" is a groundless slander and that the aim behind the "school system for foreigners" is to deprive the Korean citizens in Japan of their right to national education. As is known, it is an intenational practice that the citizens in any country, regardless of where they reside—at home or abroad—conduct education with their own language and letters

This is a basic human right, as is recognized in the International Declaration of Human Rights.

The attempt of the Japanese authorities to restrain and prohibit the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan with their mother tongue even on the ground that love for their country and their desire for the country's peaceful unification "run counter to the national interests" of Japan is, in itself, an illegal interference in the internal affairs of the Korean nation and is nothing but an infringement upon national sovereignty.

Today many social organizations as well as broad public figures of Japan—parliamentarians, members of local self-government bodies, scholars, educationists, men of culture, and lawyers—are censuring the Japanese Government for its attempt to deprive the Korean nationals in Japan of their right to democratic, national education. This is public opinion reflecting the conscience of the Japanese people.

For the Koreans in Japan who underwent the bitter experience of losing their country, language and letters and even their names, the democratic, national education of their children stands out as a most pressing problem.

The 600,000 Koreans in Japan are firmly determined to enable their children to acquire democratic, national education, even if they go hungry.

We strongly demand that the Japanese Government immediately discontinue its policy of suppressing the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan and guarantee them the right to democratic, national education.

(KCNA)

Sohyo Issues Statement

The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) demanded the Sato government withdraw at once the hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, stop imposing "ROK nationality" upon Korean citizens in Japan, ensure them the right of free choice of nationality, immediately end interference in and subversion against their democratic national education and guarantee them the right of this education.

The demand was made in a statement of the general council at its sixth conference on April 2.

The statement condemned the Sato government's move to impose "ROK nationality" upon Koreans in Japan, intensify interference in their democratic national education and pass a bill on the "foreigners' school system" through the Diet, as a glaring expression of its hostile policy toward the DPRK and as a plain indication of its intention to revive Japanese militarism, toeing the U.S. policies of aggression and war.

The statement continued:

The freedom of choice of nationality and the right to national education are the basic human rights and the rights of nations that are recognized by international law, that no authorities can infringe upon.

The Japanese working class which has the duty and right to defend the basic human and national rights of all people in Japan denounces with burning indignation the outrage of the Sato government against Korean nationals in Japan. (KCNA)

Representatives of Koreans in Japan urges the Japanese Ministry of Justice to ensure free choice of nationality.

I WILL VISIT KOREA TWICE A YEAR

INTERVIEW WITH FRENCH TRADER

Some time ago Mr. Jacques Millet, Counsellor in Foreign Trade of France and President and Director General of the Societies "Casacrus," paid a visit to Pyongyang. He told reporter Pak Ju Sol of the Pyongyang Times:

Our firm in France specializes in sea food products. We conduct trade in these products with many countries in the world. Our firm started business with North Korea in February 1962.

This is my third visit to Pyongyang. We in France are aware of your efforts and desire to expand business with your country. Both countries still do not have diplomatic relations. But development of trade will, I believe, lead to the establishment of good relations. Time will solve it. Last year our firm concluded five-year trade contracts with some corporations in North Korea.

Under them, we bought quantities of marine products.

The volume of our purchase from North Korea is on the steady increase.

We are interested in North Korea's shrimp, strawberry, octopus, trout, rainbow trout, shellfish, mountain crab, cuttlefish, flat fish, rabbits, frogs, and various other items.

I'll visit Pyongyang twice a year for the expansion of business.

N. KOREAN FOOTBALL CHIEF EXPRESSES

Wish to Hold North-South Matches

Kim Ung Soh, Chairman of the Korean Football Association, wished to hold, if the South Korean football circles agree, a football match between North and South Korea in Seoul or in Pyongyang in April or May before the London championships.

He told the KCNA reporter:

It is deeply regrettable that South Korean footballers will not participate in the London cup games. We expressed long ago our wish to take part in international games together with South Korean players.

Korea has a long history of football games. If North and South Korean footballers could meet each other, they would be able to exchange technique and generalize the best tactical systems and contrive new and unique methods of training and playing suitable to the Korean footballers.

Recalling that Korea had a tradition of holding regular inter-regional games every year, Kim Ung Soh said: "The Seoul-Pyongyang matches regularly held in spring and autumn before the division of the country. These matches made a positive contribution to the development of football game in our country."

Saying that this Seoul-Pyongyang match has been suspended for 20 years owing to the territorial division of the country, he went on: "Had it not been for the Yankee imperialists we would have had games every year. We must drive them out of South Korea to put an end to such abnormal situation."

He said further:

Today sportsmen in South Korea are anxious to have contacts with their brothers in the North not only in football but in all other sports events and rejoice over the sports successes in the North regarding them as their own. Blood is thicker than water as a South Korean paper put it.

However, the rulers of South Korea are trying to hamper any contact whatsoever between the North and the South.

Today, ever broader sections of the people in South Korea are coming out against Pak Jung Hi and his clique which are driving youths out to the shambles in South Vietnam, far from providing them with conditions for study and sports.

The people in South Korea do not want to see their compatriots die a disgraceful death for the United States as cannon fodder in the jungle of the far-off land, but, on the contrary, wish to lead a happy, harmonious life in a united country.

The sports exchange, ardent desire of the sportsmen and sports lovers in North and South, must be realized and the door of the country's unification must be wide open.

GREENING GUARDS

Tree planting is in full swing in the parks and recreation grounds of Pyongyang which are clad in light verdure.

Students are taking the lead in this campaign for beautifying and greening the capital. They have formed a greening guard on their own and they hurry to the sites of tree planting after school and on Sundays.

11,000 students are embraced in the 300 greening guard teams.

It is the sixth spring they formed the guard to create green belts around the city, plant trees and lay out flower beds adding to the beauty of the modern cityscape. The evergreens, ornamental plants and flower gardens tell their love for every inch of the soil of the fatherland and for nature.

Greening Guards of the Daedongmun Middle School, Pyongyang

Don't Touch Cambodia

The intrusions of the U.S. aggressor troops and the Thai forces into the Cambodian territory have become more frequent. Some time ago, Thai forces attacked and burnt down a Combodian post guarding the Preah Vihear Temple and occupied it for a time. Of late, the U.S. aggressors perpetrated a shameless provocative act of directly trespassing into the Cambodian territory.

It is only too clear that these intrusions into Cambodia are part of America's strategic plan to get out of its predicament in Vietnam and extend the war of aggression to the whole of Indo-China.

Regarding Cambodia upholding independence and neutrality as a thorn in the flesh, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to overthrow the Royal Government of Cambodia and place her in the service of their policy of aggression.

But the Government and people of Cambodia in firm unity are resolutely rebuffing the reckless provocations of U.S. imperialism and its flunkeys. They have expressed their unshakable resolve to firmly defend national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The statement issued by the Royal Government of Cambodia in connection with the Thai troops' raid on the Preah Vihear Temple is another warning to those who are bent on provocative acts.

With no amount of threat and blackmail can the U.S. aggressors deviate the Cambodian people from the path of independence, neutrality and peace.

The people of Cambodia, hand in hand with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos, stand firm on the front of struggle to clear Indo-China of the U.S. aggressors. Behind them are the powerful anti-imperialist peace forces of the world.

The Korean people strongly demand the immediate cessation of the provocative and aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges against Cambodia, and express firm militant solidarity with the Cambodian people who are safeguarding their sovereignty, independence and peace.

SECOND COMMUNIQUE OF TOKYO MEETING

The so-called "Southeast Asia Economic Development Ministerial Conference" was held in Tokyo on April 6-7.

Even before the last day sitting was closed Japanese Foreign Minister Shiina was called back to the Diet. There he was pressed hard by the oppositionists, who asked him whether the Tokyo meeting pursued the same aim as that of the "Asian Foreign Ministers Conference" which Pak Jung Hi was to sponsor and whether it was linked up with Johnson's "Asian Development Programme." Japanese press featured this news as if it had been a "second communique" of the "Southeast Asia Ministerial Conference."

As a matter of course, Shiina repeated "No" at the Diet. But the flat denial by Sato and his aides at the Diet amounts to an absolute affirmation. This has been borne out by the subsequent developments surrounding all the important problems discussed at the Diet. The whole world knows it.

In his speech at the beginning of the said meeting, Sato took pains to explain the geographical affinity between the participating nations and reiterated that those nations represented at the conference were in one and the same family and that Japan was one of its members. It is true that on the map Japan is located in Asia. It is also true, however, that Japan was and is the only imperialist state in Asia.

It is a stern fact that Japan was the sole country in Asia which subjected her neighbours and other Asian nations covering a vast area to imperialist aggression and colonial exploitation in modern times.

The geographical community of their location cannot end the conflict between the imperialists and the peoples who aspire to national independence and the independent development of their countries. The conflict between them is essential and the geographical community of their location is secondary. With whatever sophistry can Sato neither hide nor obscure this hard fact.

The "co-existence," "co-prosperity" and "co-operation" among the Asian nations are by no means Sato's own inventions. The Asian people have already heard the slogans from the mouth of Tojo. They still have a vivid memory of the fact that Tojo advocated "Asia's co-existence and co-prosperity" at the "Greater East Asia Conference" in Tokyo attended by almost the same nations as the participants in the recent conference.

Though the "mode" varies because of the different times of their convening, no difference of aims exists between Tojo's conference and Sato's.

A difference, if any, is that Sato's policy for external expansion, as one of the links in the whole chain of the U.S. strategic plan in the Far East, is being put into practice with the active backing of the United States.

Through the recent conference, Sato sought to kill two birds with one stone—to pave the way for external expansion of Japanese militarism and, at the same time, to execute the contract Japan received from the United States, that is, to lay the foundation for rigging up a single Pan-Asian anti-Communist bloc.

As Tojo failed to realize it, however, Sato will never succeed in imposing the reckless plan of Japanese militarism upon the awakened Asian people.

Kim Sung Hyong

KOREA'S UNIFICATION AND SEOUL REGIME

A South Korean newspaper, Kyonghyang Shinmun, referring to the attitude of the rulers of the successive South Korean regimes to the country's unification, said: "Their unification programme has been a repetition of an empty theory with no feasibility whatsoever. There have been instances of the rulers exploiting the unification programme as a sophistry in their bid for remaining in power or strengthening their rule. What is still worse, the unification problem, the supreme task of the nation, has at times been misused as a means of mitigating the demand and discontent of the masses."

The paper has revealed an aspect of the truth regarding the stand of the puppet regime in South Korea on the country's unification.

The South Korean regime is a product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of splitting the Korean nation. It has existed as a tool of U.S. imperialism in carrying out its policy. None of those stooges installed in the Seoul regime by U.S. imperialism—from Syngman Rhee down to Pak Jung Hi—has ever had any policy and any plan of his own. It would be more correct to say in this regard that they have not been permitted to have their own policy and plan.

Their selection and installation in power by U.S. imperialism have been carried out as required for the implementation of America's policy of aggression in Korea. The norms of their behaviour and sphere of their activities are strictly stipulated by Washington. When they violate these, they have to step down. Such are the relations typical between master and servant.

The point is that the successive Seoul regimes have only parroted Washington in the matter of Korea's unification.

The United States has not in the least been interested in Korea's unification. Its only concern is whether it could place under its political, economic and military control the whole or at least part of Korea in the interests of its Far Eastern policy.

Accordingly, the sudden split of a nation with a history of thousands of years on one and the same territory and the impact of the split on its population of more than 30 millions are nothing to the Americans who believe that everything should be subordinated to the accomplishment of their objective—settlement of the problem of establishing full or partial domination over Korea. This is a stern truth. Herein lies the very core of the issue of Korea's unification. Which does the United States want more, full domination of Korea or partial? Its consistent basic goal has been the former.

Washington and its puppets in Seoul have alleged the full domination of Korea to be their "efforts for Korea's unification" or, in more concrete forms, "U.N.-supervised unification," "march north for unification" and "the conquest of communism for unification" which the successive puppets of Washington in South Korea have clamoured for.

But the occupation of the whole of Korea is but a desire, a wild one at that, which will never be realized. Eloquent proof of this is the results of the Korean war (1950-1953), the criminal armed aggression which the American imperialists launched against North Korea under the U.N. flag.

The United States has not yet given up its wild desire and its puppet regime in Seoul often calls for "unification."

However, the real nature of their "efforts for unification" has long been brought to full light both at home and abroad and it has lost even the effect of a spurious gesture.

Yet, this is not all that is involved in the duties assigned to the puppet regime by Washington in connection with the question of Korea's unification. It is only an aspect.

There is another move which has come to the surface in recent years even more glaringly, that is, to suppress and strangle the unanimous desire of the people in South Korea to achieve the genuine unification of the country.

Kim Pyong

(To be continued)

JOHNSON'S "AUTOGRAPH LETTER"

A spokesman of the Seoul regime made public on the 4th the contents of Johnson's "autograph letter of April 2 addressed to Pak Jung Hi through the U.S. ambassador to Korea, according to news reports from Seoul.

Making public the contents of the "autograph letter," the spokesman said it was a reply to Pak Jung Hi's two autograph letters to Johnson in connection with the dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

In his letter Johnson expressed his "appreciation" or praise to Pak Jung Hi for his tour of Southeast Asian countries in early February which "contributed to the unity of the free world as a whole and for his increasing assistance" to the U.S. war in Vietnam. The U.S. President recalled the fact that the resolution on the dispatch of additional South Korean troops to Vietnam was adopted not without difficulty and then noted he had "a good understanding of the anxiety manifested by some South Koreans."

"The United States," Johnson stated, "will guarantee South Korea against any danger to her security and against any setback to her continuous progress."

This is the contents of the U.S. President's letter which Pak Jung Hi and his clique made public with many gestures.

There is nothing new about it, nothing worth attracting public attention. It is Johnson's "written recognition of services" rendered by his lackeys who had faithfully implemented his instructions and his "written guarantee" for the future of his lackeys who are feeling very uneasy because of the crimes they have committed against the people of their own country and the people all over the world.

This is not unusual. It is generally known that of late Washington has been excessively issuing such rubber-stamped papers.

The point is why Johnson has, at this very moment, seen it fit to give his "written guarantee" and why Pak Jung Hi has given such noisy publicity to it.

This is explained by the uneasy situation obtaining in South Korea. In South Korea today discontent at and objection to the United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique are becoming more widespread. Uttered more loudly among the broad sections of the people and even among the puppet ruling circles are the voices: Why should the Vietnam war be waged? Why should the South Korean troops be sent to the unjustifiable and hopeless war in Vietnam?

Pak Jung Hi and his clique gave publicity to the prospect of earning some dollars in return for the dispatch of their troops as the main, or only means to mitigate public opinion.

This publicity, however, boomeranged. It has only exposed traitorous nature of them as being the dealers in the lives of the South Korean youths.

What is more, in face of a new upsurge of the anti-U.S., anti-government struggle of the South Vietnamese people of late, even in the political circles of South Korea there is an open call for the suspension of the dispatch of additional troops to Vietnam upon which decision has already been made.

It was under these circumstances that Johnson tried to calm down the public opinion in South Korea by giving another "written guarantee."

Johnson may have wanted to achieve one more object—to give an impetus to other U.S. puppets in Asia, who are not so enthusiastic over the Vietnam war, by highly "praising" Pak Jung Hi and "going bail" for him repeatedly.

Johnson, somehow, seems to have made a miscalculation.

The fact that the broad masses of the people in South Korea lash at Pak Jung Hi and his clique today in connection with the dispatch of additional troops to Vietnam means denouncing Pak Jung Hi for faithfully obeying Washington's instructions.

The South Koreans know from their own experience that blind obedience to Washington leads to the ruin of the country.

What is the use of Johnson's "written recognition of services" and "written appreciation?"

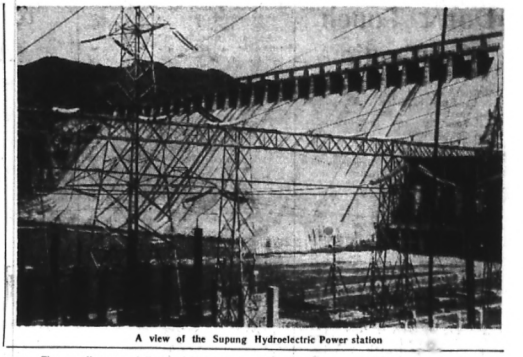
The same may be said of Johnson's "written guarantee" issued to Pak Jung Hi. How much "guarantee" South Korea's Syngman Rhee, Cuba's Batista and South Vietnam's Ngo Dinh Diem were given by Washington! Given "guarantee" so often and in such strong terms, they should have lived perennial. What was the end of these U.S. stooges? No need to refer to that.

Inevitability of miscalculation—this is the destiny of U.S. imperialism today. Movements against Washington's "guarantee"—this the historical feature of today.

Kim Gun Hyong

Vain efforts   Cartoon by Ko Im Hong

24 Power Stations In a County



A view of the *Supung* Hydroelectric Power station

Twenty-four power stations in a county—this may arouse a doubt in the minds of our readers, but this is a fact.

The remote county of Yodok on the central tableland in North Korea called the "first village under the sky" has built for itself 24 power stations—two medium stations each with a capacity of 180 kva and 22 small ones with a capacity of from 5 to 70 kva. It could have turned to the state for investments in building power stations but people of this county came to a unanimous decision to build small and medium power stations for themselves by making the most of the physical-geographical conditions of their county, so as to enable the state to spare big funds which would otherwise have been spent for laying power lines to their county in the remote area far away from the plains. Their decision was fulfilled after much painstaking efforts.

AT SITE OF OLD WATER MILL

Veteran Kil Su Ryol was among the demobbed who had been back from the front after defeating the American aggressors in the three-year Korean war (1950-1953). He returned home with a high aspiration. No sooner had he arrived at his village than he paid a call at the County People's Committee.

"I want to do this by all means," said he, after explaining his long-conceived idea to Chairman Ryu Jae Hun of the People's Committee. He conceived the idea of applying the mechanism of the water mill handed down from olden times in order to solve the question of power supply in his home village. "A good idea! All the people in our county, too, are about to tackle the problem for themselves," the county chairman greeted Kil Su Ryol with a vigorous handshake.

Next day Su Ryol went to the riverside.

The water wheel of the mill was turning as ever. He put a leather belt on the axle of the water wheel and connected it to a small generator which he had secured on his way home from the front. He was successful in generating electric power and his long-cherished plan proved to be scientific. Then he found it more productive to use a small hydraulic turbine instead of the water wheel. He believed the turbine, too, could be made in the village. The villagers learned this and went all out to secure materials and implements. Kil Su Ryol cut steel plate, did welding and made accessories. A hydraulic power station was built on the site of the water mill thanks to the untiring efforts of the villagers.

People there say that when their village, once without a light at night, was brightly lit by electricity and rang with radio music, both people and dogs remained wakeful.

GIFTS FROM CITY

As the life and work in the countryside began to proceed on a new economic and technical foundation following the co-operative transformation of agriculture, the demand for electric power increased in the rural areas. The small power station could not meet the growing demand for electricity. In accordance with the line of the state on unfolding a nation-wide movement to build small and medium power stations by making most of the specific conditions of localities, the County People's Committee called upon the people to launch a mass movement to rebuild the small power station in the county seat into a medium one.

The people of the county all set to work on the dam project on the Yodok rivulet. They had to complete the 150-metre-long dam project, started in Autumn, before the rainy season of the following year. Otherwise, the dam might crumble in a flood. They worked on even in the severe winter. A hard battle awaited them. At this juncture they received letters from the workers of the Ryongsong Machine-building Plant and the current transformer workshop of the fertilizer factory in the industrial city of Hungnam. Workers of these factories said they would make, in excess of their original plan, a hydraulic turbine, a generator and other principal equipment for the medium power station in Yodok County. Thus, a medium power station was built due to the unremitting efforts of the people in the county and the support of the workers.

BATTLE GOES ON

The experience in building the power station was drawn on in a new county-wide movement for electrifying the whole county. All streams in the county were harnessed for generating power. Kil Su Ryol and other technical personnel organized themselves into an equipment team for the manufacture of small turbines.

Small power stations were built first at the farms rich in water power resources and then at the farms in the narrow valleys.

Thus, 24 power stations sprang up in the county including the Daesuk co-operative farm 40 km away from the county seat. In the words of Kil Su Ryol in charge of the management of the power stations in the county, electricity will go into every outlying village by the end of the year.

The County People's Committee set it as its immediate task to overcome the shortage of water power resources in winter. Last year the county solved the question by improving the management of water at six small power stations and expanding reservoirs. The co-operative farms on the highlands where water resources are scanty in winter are working on the trial product of a wind power turbine which they plan to use in overcoming the shortage of water power resources.

COUNTY OF LIGHT

In the past people called the county an "inhabited but lifeless place" and a "place with dark night." It was only after the country's liberation that modern civilization began to be brought into the county and the way was paved for electrification.

Today 25 co-operative farms in the county do farming by using electric power and machines and six local industry factories, fed with local raw materials, are producing a variety of foodstuffs, daily necessaries, textiles and farm implements.

The county, like those in the plains, has 24 middle, technical and higher technical schools as well as public health, cultural and public-welfare facilities.

In the past there were no paddies to speak of in the county. But now it has more than 1,000 hectares of paddies. As a result of the introduction of machines in farming, more than 100,000 mandays' labour has been saved a year and the labour power thus released is used in undertakings for increasing cash income. The average income of co-operative farmers has grown 1.5-2 times compared with the pre-electrification days.

A new life is flowering in this mountainous county where once wild beast used to prowl even in broad daylight.

Yun Won Gil

Korean silks on display

Korean Silks

KOREAN silks, whose origin goes back to remote days, came to be known abroad many centuries ago. According to Chronicles of Japan, Wang In of Baekje (18 B.C.-660 A.D.), one of the Three Kingdoms (57 B.C.-668 A.D.), accompanied by a spinner named Socho, went to Japan to teach weaving technique. Already in the period of the Three Han States which existed before the Three Kingdoms, our country produced broad silk fabrics with fine texture. Among them were silks of five colours. It is said that the people of old times conducted an equivalent exchange between silks and gold. Looms in use around the sixth century were operated on the same principle as today's Jaquard.

In Korea the weaving technique has been developing without let-up. Silks of Yonghung, *Hangra* of Dokchon, *Bukjinpo* of North Hamgyong Province, *Songdomok* of Kaesong, *Mosi* of Hansan, *Mok* of Raju and Chinju have been known as Korea's famous specialities.

Mosi and *Hangra*, famous from olden times as materials for summer dress, were produced on the basis of very high weaving technique.

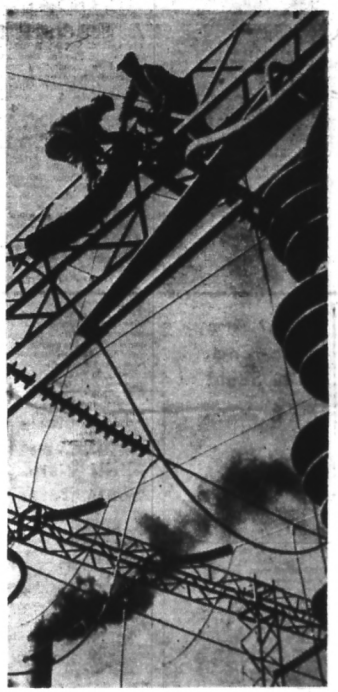
Korea's silk industry has a long course of development not only in weaving but also in dyeing.

In the past *Yomjikso* or the weaving and dyeing shop was one of the departments under the central government.

Korea's silk industry with a long tradition is now making a new progress, with the introduction of up-to-date techniques.

ON A CONSTRUCTION SITE

Work on the construction site of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station proceeds apace and every day, nay, every hour one can witness changes taking place there.



With the same vigour as they displayed in commissioning generators with 200,000 kw of capacity at the end of last year, the builders of the station are working hard to bring to completion the 500,000-kw capacity project ahead of schedule.

Generators standing side by side in the main building send out an incessant flow of electricity to factories and farms by high-voltage cables.

Walking slowly together with us in the compounds of the station, engineer Li Chi Hwan gave an account of the plan the country had cherished in building the thermal power station.

When the power station is completed, not only factories and other enterprises will get more electricity to boost production but also a large-scale central heating system will be introduced in the city of Pyongyang.

Hot water from the power station will flow into the Daedong and Botong Rivers in the city and swimmers will be able to swim in the rivers even in winter, fish will be bred and river transport will become easier.

What the engineer told us, however, are to be realized in the near future.

Some districts of the city are already reaping the benefits from the power station. The chimney is belching forth volume after volume of milk-white smoke, as if promising a joyful life.

The construction site is swept by the zeal for pre-schedule completion of the project.

Some time ago, spiderman-welder Kim Bong Won found a means, in co-operation with the crew of the 40-ton turret crane, to remodel its arms. When they are relashioned, the crane will more than double its efficiency.

The builders of the power station built the first 120-metre-high chimney far ahead of schedule by introducing an elevator-like foothold and scores of advanced working methods. And recently the second chimney was erected.

A 75-ton-turret crane has come from the Bukjung Machine-building Plant, and machines, cement and other building materials are pouring in from many factories and other enterprises in the country, and great enthusiasm among the builders quickens the pace of the construction work.

So Gum Ja

Builders of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station at work

Photo by Pak Chan Mo

For the Country's Electrification

In recent years the demand for electricity has steadily grown at a rapid rate in our country. The key industries with the machine-building industry as the backbone as well as the light and local industries have made great strides. The networks of electrified railways have been expanded and the technical revolution in the countryside including irrigation and electrification has been promoted extensively.

For the solution of the question of electric power, the government has given and is giving priority to the construction projects in this sphere.

In particular, in view of the severe damage done to the power stations during the Korean war against the U.S. aggressors, the state, in carrying out postwar reconstruction, has systematically increased investments in the power industry so as to keep it going ahead of other spheres of the national economy. Overcoming all difficulties, the people rebuilt the war-ravaged power stations in a short span of time, equipped them on up-to-date lines, and built many large-scale ones.

As a result, the country's output of electricity in 1964 rose to 12,500 million kwh, or three times the figure for 1946, the year following the liberation. Meanwhile, electricity has reached 96.5 per cent of the farm villages and 81 per cent of the farm houses, and electric power has been introduced in various farming operations formerly done by manual labour.

In this period, the country witnessed the commissioning of the Dokrogang Power Plant and the Kanggye Youth Power Plant. In the near future, the Wunbong Hydroelectric Power Plant will be put into operation.

The state has successfully pushed ahead with the construction of medium and small power stations along with large-scale ones.

Since 1959 many medium and small power stations have been built in different parts of the country through a nation-wide movement. Among them are the 5,000 kva Ojidon Power Station and Power Station No. 1 in Chongdan, both of which were erected by turning irrigation reservoirs to good account. Thus, they are supplying electricity for homes and to be used as power in farming work.

The state has rationally combined the construction of water-power plants with that of thermal power stations.

Now in Pyongyang the construction of a thermal power plant with a capacity of 500,000 kw is briskly making headway. At the end of 1965 part of it started generating with a capacity of 200,000 kw.

The construction of big thermal power plants will help overcome seasonal handicap in water-power generation and ensure the production of electricity in a more rational way.

A series of new branches of electric industry have been created to find solution to the question of electricity. This has made it possible to produce on our own good-quality generators, electric motors, transformers, insulators and electric wires whose output is big enough to meet the domestic demand.

In the past period the number of technical personnel in this realm has grown as well. In 1962 it was six times that in 1956.

New power plants will be built to accelerate the country's electrification further.

Kim Yong Jae

Spring in Pyongyang Drawn by Jong Hyon Wung

Now in Korea a wide variety of silk fabrics are turned out in great quantities at the Pyongyang, Backchon, Nyongbyon and many others silk mills.

BUTTERFLIES FLUTTERING FROM FLOWER TO FLOWER

At the Pyongyang Silk Mill one can see the weavers with red kerchiels on their heads and aprons in front tripping between looms with springy steps. They remind you of the butterflies fluttering from flower to flower. Their movements are very nimble. They quickly replace old spindles with new ones without suspending the operation of the loom.

"This method," chief engineer Kim Sang Mun said, "was first introduced by Hegoine of Labour Yom Jong Ja ten years ago. She succeeded in replacing an old spindle with a new one without suspension of operation and began tending eight looms at a time. She fulfilled her assignments under the three-year plan in a year. Now everybody is following her example."

The weavers of this mill are displaying great enthusiasm in increasing labour productivity and the quality of the products.

Choi Hun Ja who wears three Chollima badges on her chest initiated the movement of a work-team in which each weaver inspects her products herself.

She is weaving cloth with her whole heart so as to supply the people with more silk fabrics of better quality.

Like the real inspector, therefore, she carefully examines the silk she has produced.

It was thanks to such a movement that the ratio of the first-class fabrics turned out at the Pyongyang Silk Mill increased to 80 per cent.

GOOD MATERIAL AND GOOD EQUIPMENT

Korean cocoons give fine, even, light, delicate and durable silk.

The Pyongyang Silk Mill, by the use of such good raw materials, weaves more than 60 kinds of silk fabrics including famous *Yangdan*, *Mobondan*, *Yaksandan* and *Bopdan*.

Characterized by their light colours, simple patterns and Oriental beauty, these silk fabrics are extensively used as splendid dress materials or as decorations.

The highly-efficient multi-spindle looms in this mill can weave any pattern of any size, to say nothing of the seven kinds of silk goods of different colours with portraits and landscapes on them.

All the looms are power-driven and work processes, from washing of cocoons to after-treatment, are mechanized or automated.

No wonder that the silk fabrics the weavers of this mill have produced with all their heart by the use of good raw materials and good equipment should meet with great public favour.

Kim Dong Ok

A S. Korean Regiment Leaves for S. Vietnam

A regiment of the South Korean puppet army left for South Vietnam on board U.S. vessels on April 9, according to a radio news from Pusan, South Korea.

Earlier, the U.S. puppets in Seoul decided, on their masters' instructions, to send another reinforcement of one division and one regiment 20,000 strong to South Vietnam. Since then they have been stepping up their preparations to this end. Thus came the dispatch of this regiment.

This will be followed by the dispatch of the division by July.

The broad sections of the people are lashing at Pak Jung Hi and his clique for their continued sending of reinforcements at the bidding of their U.S. masters.

Voices of the people demanding the suspension of the additional dispatch of troops are rising as the anti-U.S struggle surges higher in South Vietnam.

This notwithstanding, the puppet regime in Seoul, the South Korean press says, has effected the dispatch under the strong pressure of the United States.

Brown, U.S. ambassador in Seoul, is reported to have strongly urged Pak Jung Hi on April 6 to effect the dispatch of troops as planned.

S. KOREAN PUBLIC ON TROOP DISPATCH

Three Doubts

The repeated dispatches of South Korean troops to South Vietnam have given a great shock to the general public in South Korea. This shock finds reflection in the press comments on the dispatch of troops.

The press comments somewhat vary in their expression and tone but all of them, with no exception, cast doubts on the matter. The doubts boil down to the following three points:

The first is the doubt about the Vietnam war itself. A daily of South Korea said that "the Vietnam war is denounced by world public opinion and the United States is waging a lonely war." Another newspaper wrote that in the Vietnam war "the U.S. forces have stuck into a helpless mire and they have lost their balance."

The second is the doubt as to "why South Korean troops should continue to be buried into the hopeless war."

Publications express their doubts, writing: "For whose Vietnam should the South Korean troops go to war?" and "Why should the South Korean troops shed their blood in Vietnam whose question can in no way be solved by means of war alone?"

They then ask: "Why should we alone continue to send troops" today, when "America's allies all have little interest" in the war and the "member states of the SEATO remain indifferent to the war and don't send their troops?"

Radio Seoul in South Korea **had in mind the mounting sentiments against the dispatch of troops when it said in its recent news comment on the matter that as regards the dispatch of servicemen "the overwhelming majority of the public find it beyond their comprehension."**

The third is the doubt about the "compensation" of the United States for the dispatch of South Korea's troops. Questioning "what will South Korea get in return for the dispatch of its troops?" a paper said that "one is, no doubt, grossly miscalculating if he thinks South Korea may secure any say in the matter of America's military aid or may expect anything of it." Another daily stated that to dispatch troops to Vietnam to obtain some sort of economic aid amounts to selling human blood and one feels disgusting at a mere thought of it." Voices are joined by some political circles in opposition to the dispatch of servicemen.

They denounce the dispatch as an "act of forcing young people to die for others in the unjustifiable war," as a "dangerous and reckless adventure" and as an "act of disregarding the life and dignity of the human being." They condemn Pak Jung Hi and his clique for their criminal acts, saying that any behaviour done in compliance with the "demands of the United States" is tantamount to "dancing to another's tune" and to "committing another indelible crime against the nation, in addition to the illegal ratification of the South Korea-Japan Treaty."

The sentiments against the dispatch of troops are being voiced also among the people of all walks of life who are placed under cruel suppression. Proof of this is furnished by the fact that students of the Korea University planned to hold a meeting in protest against the dispatch of reinforcements to Vietnam on March 31, planned but not realized owing to the suppression.

All this shows that Pak Jung Hi and his clique stand in the more isolated from the people for their repeated traitorous acts.

Ryu Gye Hwan

25,000 U.S.-hired Workers to Strike

According to reports from Seoul, 25,000 South Korean workers employed at the U.S. army organs decided to call another strike for an indefinite period if the U.S. army authorities should fail to meet fully their demands including a wage-hike until April 16.

On April 6 they staged a 24-hour strike, defying all manner of cruel suppression.

This was followed by a meeting on the afternoon of April 7 to adopt this decision.

This move came as the U.S. authorities had treated them much worse than provided for in the original agreement.

U.S.-hired workers of South Korea on a strike

Recreation Centre for Yankees

The Johnson Administration is said to have designated "Walker Hill" and other leading hotels in Seoul as well as such scenic spots and places of historical interest as the Bulguk-sa Temple and the Cheju Island as "recreation centres" for the Yankees serving the war of aggression in South Vietnam.

Press reports say that from May some 100 Americans will take a rest there once a week.

Pak Jung Hi and his clique are now busy making preparations to receive these "vacationers."

The people in South Korea will witness another disgusting sight: American "holiday makers" leading a fast life, while South Korean youth are being dragged out to the South Vietnam shambles as U.S. bullet-shields.

It is evident that this sharp contrast will induce the people to think over much.

TRADE DEFICIT

According to reports from Seoul quoting the data compiled by the "Bank of Korea," by the end of February this year South Korea had exported 8,300,000 dollars' worth of its goods to Japan and imported 20,530,000 dollars' worth of Japanese commodities, or nearly three times as much as its exports. South Korea's balance of trade with Japan had always shown an excess of imports at the rate of 3:1 in 1960, 4:1 in 1962 and 4:1 in 1964.

The puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi said South Korea's imbalance of trade with Japan would be remedied in case the normalization of the "South Korea-Japan diplomatic relations" was realized. But the public circles, refuting this allegation, held that the "diplomatic normalization between South Korea and Japan" would inevitably result in stepping up the influx of Japanese goods and making South Korea's economy more dependent upon Japan.

No wonder, therefore, publications in South Korea express apprehension over its trade deficit to the tune of 12,000,000 dollars in the first two months of this year.

Thai Army Vice-Comm. In Seoul

According to a dispatch of the news agency **Hapdong Tongshin** in South Korea, Vice-Commander **Moribon** of the Thai ground force, accompanied by a suite of seven, arrived in South Korea on April 5.

Before his departure for Seoul, he said that he would have "important talks" with U.S. and South Korean army bigwigs on the matter of military assistance during his stay in Seoul until April 10.

There is no doubt that the "talks" are related to their scheme to marshall the American experts in Asia for the escalation of the war in accordance with Washington's plot.

Malaysia 's Intelligence Boss Visits South Korea

On April 2, the Minister of Justice and Chief of the Central Intelligence Agency of "Malaysia" came to South Korea with a three-member suite. He was a special envoy of the King.

According to reports from Seoul, he had a talk with the puppet clique in Seoul about the "intelligence activities," and on April 4 met Pak Jung Hi to discuss the "Southeast Asian situation."

This pinpoints that "Malaysia," in league with the Seoul regime, has embarked upon active service to the U.S. policy of aggression in Asia.

FIVE REPORTERS ARRESTED

According to reports from Seoul, on April 1, the Police Bureau of Kangwon Province, South Korea, arrested five reporters at once.

As is known, the arrested belong to five newspapers in Seoul—**Choson Ilbo, Chung-ang Ilbo, Dachan Ilbo, Kyonghyang Shinmun and Seoul Shinmun**— which have their branch offices in Chunchon, the capital of Kangwon Province. They had disclosed part of the irregularities committed by the Mayor of Chunchon some time ago.

However, Pak Jung Hi and his clique ordered the police to nab the reporters on the charge of publishing "false reports."

Sato Gov't Speeds up Armament Expansion

The March issue of the Japanese journal **Economist** revealed in its article that the Sato government has markedly increased its military spending to speed up the revival of militarism and serve American aggression in Asia.

In its article entitled "The Sato Government Speeds Up Armaments Expansion for War" the journal pointed out:

Direct military spending in the budget for the 1966 fiscal year is 340,000 million yen or 13.6 per cent over the previous fiscal year. The actual expenditure for war preparations will be much greater than that.

Various items of account are used to hide military spending.

Pension and other allowances for ex-servicemen, expenses for research into atomic energy and space, special administrative charges for cities and villages with American military bases, allotment for foreign special loans and research expense for Japan-U.S. scientific co-operation—all this is of military nature. Expenditures for these items amount to 570,000 million yen, exclusive of the spending for the maintenance and expansion of seaports and airports and the repair of highways for military purposes.

Large allotments go for the purchase and manufacture of more guided missiles, aircraft, ships, tanks and other modern war equipment. The allotment for war equipment and supplies is 101,300 million yen, doubling the 1962 figure.

In accordance with Article 6 of the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact" and the regulations with regard to the status of the U.S. forces stationed in Japan, the Japanese government shares large expenses for the maintenance of U.S. military bases and set-ups. The expenditure jumped from 11,800 million yen in the 1965 fiscal year to 16,300 million yen in the 1966 fiscal year, or an increase of 38 per cent. This goes to show that Japan which has turned into a military base for the American aggression in Asia is voluntarily meeting the needs of American imperialism for the escalation of the war in Vietnam.

Calling attention to the sharp increase in the budgetary spending for the "Ground Self-Defence Force" in comparison with that for the other branches of the service, the journal said: The expenditure for the "Ground Self-Defence Force" in the fiscal 1962 budget was 79,500 million yen. But the figure has jumped to 150,000 million yen in 1966. This accounts for 46.8 per cent of the total direct military spending.

The "Self-Defence Agency" of Japan is working hard to press-gang young people into the army in both town and country. The aim is to send its forces to South Korea to fill the vacuum created by the dispatch of additional South Korean troops to South Vietnam. This proves that the Sato government is serving the requirements of the United States for its Asian aggression.

Direct military expenditure is three times as much as that for housing, six times for public establishments and 26 times for juvenile education.

The budget for armaments expansion of the Japanese government, the journal pointed out, shows that Sato's policy speech with regard to the improvement of the people's welfare is a bare-faced lie.

Japan's "Peace Corps"—Secret Agency

On March 30 the Sato government of Japan, a news from Tokyo said, sent out the second batch of its "peace corps" to "Malaysia."

These "peace corps" under the direct command of the Japanese Foreign Ministry are scouts of Japanese imperialism to pave the way for external expansion and aggression. Thus far some 50 "peace corps" men have been dispatched abroad, most of whom were recommended by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and other Rightist organizations.

The Japanese "peace corps," too, like their American counterparts consisting of secret agents, undergo a special training for a certain time before they are dispatched.

According to Japanese press, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Tomisaburo Hashimoto, addressing the "peace corps" last sent out, stressed: You should publicize that "the Communists are aggressive" and, bearing this in mind, "should promote rapprochement and friendship."

The Japanese Foreign Ministry, with a view to stepping up Japan's political and economic penetration into Asia and Africa, is now planning to dispatch large contingents of "peace corps" to various countries and regions.

The Japanese daily **Nihon Kogyo Shimbun** wrote in its March 24 issue that the Japanese monopolies show great interest in the training of Japan's "peace corps" modelled after America's. (KCNA)

Manufacture Of Arms to Meet U.S. War Need

Councillor Masao Iwama from the Japan Communist Party, speaking at the House of Councillors Standing Committee for Budget on March 29, said that the Sato government, in an attempt to equip the Japanese Self-Defence Forces with nuclear weapons, was now stepping up the manufacture of arms, according to a report from Tokyo.

He exposed the fact that Director Matsuno of the Japanese Defence Agency, addressing the meeting of the defence council, had stated that the third defence build-up plan envisaged the manufacture by Japan of large quantities of arms.

Among the scheduled Japanese-made arms are 400 tanks, 50 transport planes, a great number of Nike and Hercules surface-to-air missiles capable of equipping three battalions, Hawk surface-to air missiles for equipping four battalions, vessels with a total displacement of 7,000 tons, and 500 planes.

The ratio of the Japanese-made arms of the Defence Forces, Matsuno noted, will increase from 25 per cent to 80-90 per cent.

The reason the Japanese government has a great interest in the arms manufacture is to ensure the growth of Japan's rapidly developing war industry to secure special orders from the United States for the war of aggression in Vietnam, Masao Iwama pointed out. This, he stressed, is tantamount to violating the Japanese Constitution in support of the war. (KCNA).

Clear Mirror

(2)

THE DIARY OF RYO SAM SON

(A Pupil Repatriated from Japan)

Home-Coming

November 3, 1961 (rainy)
(When she was 11)

We took the boat, which had come from our country, at Niigata yesterday. It was a big one. At the pier many pupils waved farewell to us.

I got seasick and couldn't sleep a wink all night through Mamma, too, was wakeful. In her case, however, she appeared to get excited at the happy thought of setting foot on the soil of the homeland.

November 5, 1961 (clear)

We got off the boat today. We were welcomed by the compatriots at home. I was beside myself with joy. But in the eyes of papa and mamma, I noticed, were tears. I nudged at mamma. She smiled, in a flush of happiness, and yet she could not keep back her tears.

November 17, 1961 (clear)

Late last night we arrived at Haeju from Pyongyang. A crowd of school girls were there to welcome us. Among them were those who had returned home earlier, and they kept telling us in the bus what they had seen back in the homeland. All the stories interested me.

"I would by now be attending school like you, if I had returned home together with you. Will I get enrolled soon? What if there is no vacancy in the school?" I remarked apprehensively.

"No need to worry about it, Sam Son. You're no longer in Japan," one of the girls said.

December 1, 1961 (clear)

I was admitted to school yesterday. Things had been arranged very fast for my enrollment. Now I have come to get the meaning of what one of the girls told me the other day.

In the afternoon I went to school with mother. I was put in class B of the third form. The teacher in charge of my class was a good-natured woman. I followed her to my class.

"We have a new pupil in our class. She is Ryo Sam Son. She has repatriated from Japan lately," the teacher introduced me to the class.

I was welcomed by applause. I felt as if I were in my old class.

Bong Ryo And I

January 5, 1962 (snowy)

At the beginning of the winter vacation, teacher told us to come school today. On my way, I met my classmate Bong Ryon and we together went to school. On my way home, I dropped in at Bong Ryon's home and there we did our home work together.

Thus I made a friend of a girl in my neighbourhood. I am very happy because I have made a new friend.

January 26, 1962 (windy)

I did home-tasks at home. I found some of the tasks difficult and left them undone. I asked Bong Ryon to show her holiday-task book intending to copy from it.

She refused to show it saying: "You should do it by yourself."

I got irritated. I tried time and again by myself and eventually got through with all of the hard tasks. I realized that Bong Ryon was not a bad girl, because she offered to see whether I had done correctly with my home tasks. Such is a true friend, I was convinced.

Our Teacher

April 1, 1962 (clear)

From today we are in the fourth form. We were all sorry when we learned our teacher was no longer to take charge of us in the new school year. Who would take charge of us in the new form? We're anxious to know it. We were glad when it was known to us that the round-faced, good-looking teacher having been in charge of class E of the fourth form last year was to take charge of our class.

May 1, 1962 (clear)

Today is May Day. We went on a picnic to Mt. Suyang led by our teacher. The weather was fine and in a new uniform I was happy as a lark. My rucksack was heavy with the foodstuffs mother had bought for the occasion—apples, sweets cake, candies, eggs, etc. So I was almost panting when climbing the mountain. Teacher, walking ahead, came and offered her hand to help me. My classmates were envious of me.

October 5, 1962 (clear)

The teacher took us to the riverside for sketching and told us to make the sketch of a tree of our own choice. I chose a pine after thinking for a while.

I was busy sketching, when the teacher stopped by me and asked me why I had chosen a pine tree. I hesitated a little before answering that the pine tree is a hardy plant that keeps its leaves even in cold weather.

The teacher nodded and told me to become a person as strong and courageous as the pine. I resolved to become such a person, laying the teacher's words to my heart. **(To be continued).**

KOREAN ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM

POUCHES

Koreans of both sexes wore pouches of silk or coloured cotton on their side both for holding personal belongings and as an ornament. Pouches are divided into *gutjumoni* (ear-shaped pouch), *durujumoni* (round pouch) and *pillang* (pouch for keeping writing brushes) according to their use and shape.

Durujumoni is lined and almost round, and has two strings running through its neck which has small folds. *Durujumoni* is subdivided into *hwangnang* (yellow pouch) and *gungnang* (court pouch) and others.

Hwangnang was used by the bridegroom for minium, mask and other perfumery on the wedding day and it is called *hwangnang* because it was made mainly of yellow silk.It is also called *kyangnang* (holder of perfumery).

Gungnang was used chiefly in the court and hence its name. There was little difference in shape between *hwangnang* and *gungnang*. *Gungnang* was also used by excursionists to carry notes of verses in it.

Gwijumoni has pointed ears on both sides and a single string running through its neck.

Gwijumoni was generally used by aged women to keep money and personal belongings.

Thus, pouches not only were used for many purposes but were of great ornamental value.

The children's pouches were simply for an ornamental purpose. Quality silk with flowered embroidery and vari-coloured silk pieces of the same size were used for making them. Their strings

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PHOTOS
Right: Gwijumoni with gems attached to its string
Below: Durujumoni of various types

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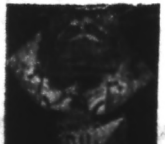


GOOD HOSPITALITY

The trading ports of Nampo, Chongjin and Hungnam are visited by more and more foreign merchant ships. Now the ports are alive with ships from Britain, Greece, Kuwait, Japan, China, Cuba, Poland, etc.

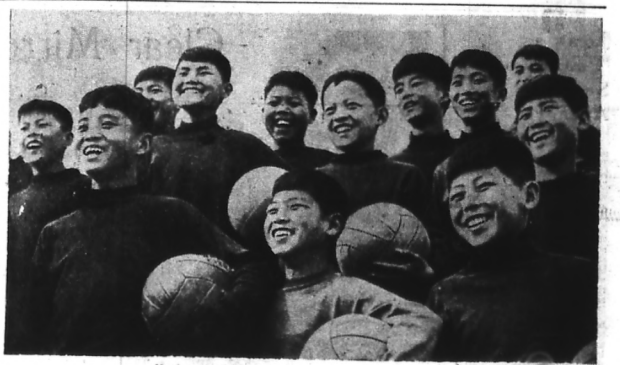
The ports are open to ships from all countries.

Several days ago the British 13,000-ton-class merchantman "Castledore" made a call at Nampo.

The crew of the ship were accorded good hospitality. They had an opportunity to make a free visit to many places in Pyongyang and enjoy a good rest at well-accommodated hotels.

EIGHT-YEAR TARGET

CHILDREN'S FOOTBALL TEAM



Members of children's football team

Photo by Kim Kwang Su

ONE Sunday in March, a very interesting children's football match was played in the playground of Buksong Middle School in Pyongyang.

Boys between 12 and 13 years old who seemed to be in the first form of the middle school took on boys, a little older—between 14 and 15—who appeared to be in the third form. There was a crowd of onlookers and this suggested the match attracted attention. The passing-by grown-ups stopped to watch the game out of a mere curiosity at first, but soon they got really interested and eagerly followed the play.

Who are They?

The boys of the senior class were leading during the first few minutes. But soon the tide turned. The junior boys, skilfully controlling the ball, went over to counter-offensive, putting their rivals on the defensive and forcing them to concede a goal.

The senior boys, assigning the lost goal to "carelessness," went all out for an offensive. They were apparently getting nervous and confused and their performances were becoming poorer and poorer. They conceded three more goals to the nippy and skilfully playing juniors.

Training after school is over

One of the onlookers went up to a man who seemed to be a teacher and asked him: "Who are these players? I wonder how the small boys have got the upper hand of their seniors."

"The big boys were the winner of the inter-middle school tournament last year and those small boys who have just won the match 4:0 are from a children's team of the Pyongyang city club," explained the teacher.

Boss of Children

This children's team was formed last December. The deputy head of the Pyongyang city club, Li Nung Jo, who is much concerned about the training of the reserves, visited scores of schools in the city and watched many children's matches before selecting those who, he believed, would make star players. He first picked several hundred boys, and the selection went farther until 20 were finally chosen. He took the pupils' mathematical knowledge into special account, for he knew that man with a head for mathematics is quick in judgement. His choice fell not only on the ardent aspirants. Among the 20 pupils chosen are some in whom he found potential quality.

A man who likes to get mingled with children is usually called "boss of children." He is familiar with children's feelings. The deputy head of the club is this sort of a man. On the very first day with the selected children, he became as close to them as an old friend of theirs.

The children have two hours of practice after school is over. Four months have already passed since they started training in the club. They are going far ahead of the training programme and their progress is remarkable.

In training the youngsters who are sensitive to things new, care is taken to avoid repetition of one and the same movement which may give rise to weariness. Also avoided is such a rashness as taking up the practice of a new movement before mastering the basic ones.

The deputy head of the club pays particular attention to getting the youngsters prepared for both frontal defence and offensive so that they can play at any position. He often calls on the teachers and parents of the children.

When They Become 20

This children's team is to take part in the tournament scheduled for June in honour of the 20th anniversary of the Korean Young Pioneers. The tournament would be a test for the team which has been training for half a year now.

According to the long-range plan, the members of this team are to become fourth grade players in 1967, be promoted to the third grade in 1968, to the second grade in 1969 and to the first grade in 1970. They shall have a first match with foreign players when they have reached 20.

Pak Hae Chon

Sports Briefs

New National Records

WEIGHTLIFTING

A weightlifting contest took place at the Pyongyang Children's and Students' Palace on April 3 and 5. Some 30 veterans and newcomers from the Moranbong and February 8 clubs, the physical training centre in South Hwanghae Province and the Pyongyang Physical Culture Institute competed for trophy flags in individual and team events.

Six contestants set altogether 10 new national records in four events. Kim Jung Il from the February 8 club did particularly well, adding five kilogrammes to the national record in the jerk event. His next attempt went off well, adding another five kilogrammes.

Seventeen-year-old Li Yun Saeng from the Moranbong club (bantam weight), in the press, snatch and jerk, lifted 30, 30 and 40 kilogrammes respectively more than last year when he joined the club.

The February 8 club carried off the trophy flag for the team event.

Li Yong Ok

SWIMMING

Swimmers from the Moranbong club and physical training centres in North Pyongan and Kangwon Provinces met at a spring meet at the Sinchon indoor swimming pool, South Hwanghae Province, on April 3-5.

Two swimmers improved on two national records in two events. Li Yong Ok from the Moranbong club clipped 0.4 sec off her record in the women's 100-metre butterfly to set a new record. This twenty-year-old girl has bettered five times the national records for the 100-metre and 200-metre butterfly since last year.

Li Jong Wang from the Moranbong club set a new record in the men's 200-metre back-stroke. He is a promising swimmer with four improvements on the national records to his credit.

Li Jong Wang

KOREAN Stamps

Ancient Gates of Korea

(Measures 29×24 mm., Unicoloured, Intaglio, Issued on September 13, 1963)

Stamp 1: Daedongmun Gate (10 *jon*). This gate of classical architectural beauty stands on the Daedong River in Pyongyang. It was originally the east gate of the Pyongyang Wall and served as a major gateway to the city from the south across the river. It was built centuries ago; the present structure came into being after reconstruction in 1635. In the pavilion over the gateway is hanging a hawser which the Koreans captured from the U.S. pirate ship Sherman which had intruded into the Daedong River in 1866. In ancient times a bell hanging in the pavilion would toll four a.m., six p.m. and ten p.m., giving signals for the other gates in the Pyongyang Wall to open and close. The bell is now preserved in a bell-pavilion by the gate.

Stamp 2: Botongmun Gate (10 *jon*). This gate was the west gate of the Pyongyang Wall. It was built at the end of the 10th century and reconstructed into the present one in 1473.

Stamp 3: The Namdaemun Gate (5 *jon*). This gate in Kaesong was erected towards the end of the 14th century. It is a structure representing the architecture of the Koryo period.

It underwent repairs on many occasions, retaining its original shape.

In the pavilion standing on the gate is a big bell which, cast in 1346, weighs 14 tons.

The three gates were damaged by U.S. bombings during the Korean war but rebuilt after the war.

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